

Water Research Webinar Series

A bimonthly webinar series focused on EPA's water research

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Research: Methods and Guidance for Sampling and Analyzing for PFAS in Environmental Media

Wednesday, November 28, 2018 from 2:00 to 3:00 pm ET

Registration: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/6544800478034523649>



A certificate of
attendance will be
provided for attending
this webinar

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of man-made chemicals that include PFOA, PFOS, and GenX chemicals. Since the 1940's PFAS have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries in the United States and around the globe. PFAS are found in everyday items such as food packaging, non-stick products, and stain repellent fabrics. PFAS are also widely used in industrial applications and for firefighting. PFAS can enter the environment through production or waste streams and are very persistent in the environment and the human body. As a critical step for estimating exposure and risk, EPA researchers are developing and validating analytical methods that will ensure government and private laboratories can accurately and consistently measure PFAS in the environment.

This webinar will detail EPA's current research on developing validated analytical methods for analyzing PFAS in environmental media. This research is in various stages of development, and includes methods development for drinking water; groundwater; surface water; wastewater; and solids, including soils, sediments, and biosolids. The webinar will also include information on the November 2018 update to EPA Method 537. This validated method, which was first published in 2009 to initially determine 14 different PFAS in drinking water, has been updated (EPA Method 537.1) to include four more PFAS, including GenX chemicals, specifically the Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid, as well as 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), and 4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA). Method 537.1 can be used by EPA's Regions and other government and commercial environmental laboratories to measure PFAS in drinking water.

About the Presenters:

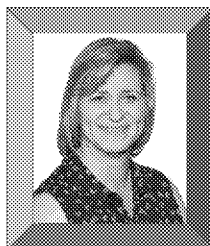


Christopher Impellitteri, Ph.D.

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Chris serves as the Associate National Program Director for EPA/Office of Research and Development's Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research Program. He leads EPA research on water treatment and infrastructure that focuses on comprehensive

water management in support of EPA's Program and Regional Offices and State partners for protecting water resources. He is also the co-lead for EPA's PFAS methods validation effort. Chris has over 20 years of research experience in water, wastewater, and water reuse issues.



Jody Shoemaker, Ph.D.

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Jody is a Research Chemist at EPA, and is a principal investigator for projects involving the development of analytical methods for potential drinking water contaminants. She has been involved in the development of eight drinking water methods, including

EPA Method 537 for perfluorinated alkyl acids, and two ambient water methods for cyanotoxins. These methods are used for compliance purposes or for use in unregulated contaminant monitoring. Jody has a B.S. in chemistry from Notre Dame College of Ohio and a Ph.D. from the University of Florida.